1898

HARDY ORNAMENTALS

Horsford's Nurseries

F. H. HORSFORD

Charlotte, Vt., U. S. A.

A SPRAY OF SPHÆRIA. (See page 39.)

A PRACTICAL PREFACE.

OUR METHODS OF PACKING AND SHIPPING, PRICES, ETC.

WE USE every precaution possible to make all parcels by express as light as may be and still be sufficiently strong to protect the plants. When the bundle is not too large we can protect with straw boards and pasteboards, making a very light package. Where wooden boxes are used we have them as light as possible. We also use straw boards to protect plants by mail, and can guarantee their safe arrival to any part of the United States in this way. Customers in Canada should remember that we have to pay double postage on plants to them. Heavy orders can go safely by freight. We generally pack all plants so that they can stand a ten days' trip, even if they are to go only a dozen miles. If ordered early, plants may go to California by freight and reach there in good condition.

Express rates on nursery stock are much less from here than other ordinary matter. Ours is the American or National Express, and we can send as far as these lines go at very much reduced rates. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cts., with 3 cts. for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cts., with 2½ cts. for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cts., and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company, the expense will be more.

My prices include boxing, packing—except in the case of trees and shrubs (see instructions)—and delivery to my nearest freight, post or express office, **but do not include postage. Following the price of a plant will be found one of the following letters: a, b, c, d and e, which stand for 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 25c., indicating the amount of postage per doz.** If the letter **a** comes after the price, it means that if the plant is to go by mail, 5 cts. should be added to the price of the plants for each dozen. If the letter **c** follows price, then 25 cts. per doz. should be added. When no letter follows, the plant is too large for mailing. These rates for postage are simply estimates. If when the plants are sent it is found that too much has been sent, extras will be added to cover this or the excess of postage returned. **Seeds** are an exception, however, and are **prepaid at prices given.** In ordering, please use the order blank and envelope, and write full address plainly.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by post office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in larger quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

Address **F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.**

HARDY PERENNIALS FROM SEED.

IT IS often a little more difficult to grow perennial plants from seed than annuals. They do not come up so readily, nor can they so easily be reared into strong flowering plants. There are, of course, many exceptions, and some are more easily grown than we wish they were, being inclined to spread so as to become weeds. But others require the most careful treatment up to the time when ready to transplant. A few may not come up the same year, and some require even two years before they germinate. Autumn is a good season for sowing most perennials, or as soon as the seed is ripe; but with few exceptions I have found spring quite as good. The principal thing with most is to keep the top of the ground moist and in such a condition that the young plants can come up. I like the coldframe the best for growing hardy perennials, and this I cover with common cotton. Except in very dry, hot weather a frame covered with a good, medium heavy cotton will keep moist if watered once in three days. It is well to give it an airing every day if the weather is warm and damp. When the seedlings are of a proper size, which is as soon as a few roots have formed, and before they begin to crowd and grow spindling, they should be transplanted, either outside into their permanent bed, where they will have to be shaded for a few days until they become established, or, better, into a second frame, where they can be protected for a time from the sun and drying winds. If everything has gone well with them, the young seedlings will do to go outside in four to six weeks after the first transplanting; but the covering should be left off three or four days previous to this, in order to harden them off before the change. By giving the young seedlings a little exposure beforehand, and shading afterwards, I have had fairly good success in transplanting outside at first; but I like much better the plan of transplanting into the frame first, and then outside, as the plants seem enough better to pay for the extra work. When perennials are sown in autumn, many come up with the first warm days of spring.

THE ROCK GARDEN.

THIS class of gardening is receiving much more attention in America than in former years. It is not only quite essential in the landscape development of many places, but it enables the cultivator to manage successfully many species that he might never otherwise succeed with in level culture. A conical rockery that would cover a six-foot circle would afford room for a great many more plants on its large surface—at least three times as many—as the six-foot circle would accommodate were a bed made on the ground instead of the rockery; besides, a greater variety might be grown. The perfect drainage which the rockery would afford would be just the requirement which might be lacking for some species in the level bed. In building such a rockery, a conical mound of earth is made to cover the foundation, and stones are laid, first around the bottom, then above those embedded in this mound, around and one above another, until the whole surface has been gone over, leaving larger and smaller pockets between the stones, in which the plants are to be placed. It is well, when the stones are being laid, to add directly under and among them a prepared soil of five or six inches, composed of leaf-mold, good, rich loam and broken granite or other small broken stone.

PROTECTING PLANTS.

I LIKE a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter; not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing. Nature in many instances provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants. Yet we cannot tell how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter, nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardiest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With hardy perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to the coldest climate—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing. But a covering of two or three inches of swale or beaver meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snow bank. A few of the more tender sorts may need three inches of forest leaves under the hay. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, six to ten inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

COLLECTIONS.

☞State what the collection is for when ordering.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER.

50 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each, $5.00; two of each, $9.00; three of each, $12.00
25 " " " " " 3.00; " " 5.00; " " 6.50
12 " " " " " 1.25; " " 2.10; " " 2.50

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER.

30 distinct varieties, my selection, one of each, $3.00; two of each, $5.00; three of each, $6.50
20 " " " " " 2.15; " " 4.00; " " 5.00
12 " " " " " 1.25; " " 2.10; " " 2.50

Hardy Perennials.

ACHILLEA Eupatorium (Yarrow). A noble plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea. Usually 2 to 3 feet high, with large, flat heads of bright yellow flowers. It is fine for the back border or shrubbery border and good for massing. It may be increased by division or from seed. 20 cts. each, $1.60 per doz. *e.*

A. ptarmica fl. pleno. Native to England. Is a vigorous, hardy plant a foot or two high. One of the best white border plants. It is durable and useful for cutting. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

A., "The Pearl." This is a charming form of *A. ptarmica*, with fuller flowers, but the plant is not quite so vigorous in its growth nor so strict in habit. Quite hardy. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *d.*

ACONITUM (Monk's-Hood). The Monk's-Hoods constitute a very charming group of plants, but most of them are so poisonous that great care should be exercised not to plant them near any edible or garden vegetables. Any ordinary garden soil suits most of them. They are also useful to plant in the shade of trees.

A. Napellus. One of the best as well as most poisonous. Flowers in a terminal raceme, large blue. The plant attains a height of 3 or 4 feet in a rich and congenial soil. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

A autumnale. One of the best, having large, dark blue flowers; later in blooming. 15 cts. each.

A. lycoctonum (True Wolf's Bane). A European species, 4 to 6 feet high; light blue flowers. 15 cts. each. *b.*

A. uncinatum. The wild Monk's-Hood of the Carolinas; has smooth stems; almost climbing in habit; flowers of good size, light blue. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

Aconitum Napellus.

ADONIS vernalis. One of the most attractive early blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, 2 or 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established. 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. *d.*

ÆTHIONEMA coridifolium (Corris-leaved). A little low perennial from Asia Minor, with rosy lilac flowers in terminal dense, rounded racemes. 15 cts. each. *d.*

Æ. Persica. 15 cts. each. *d.*

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus (African Lily). This fine plant from the Cape of Good Hope is not very hardy unless covered with leaves or cocoanut fiber in winter. Flowers funnel-shaped, bright blue. 2 to 3 feet high. 20 cts. each. *e.*

AGROSTEMMA coronaria (Mullein Pink, or Rose Campion). I have found this plant to be biennial here except when cut back soon after flowering. Then it has continued to grow the second year. Flowers red and white, showy. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

A. Flos-Jovis. This species is not very unlike the preceding in many ways, but is perennial and a permanent plant when well established. Any good garden soil will suit it. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ALETRIS farinosa (American Star Grass). Flowers white, borne in a long spike on a naked stem 2 to 3 feet high, from a clustered tuft of lance-shaped leaves. A native of grassy woods. 15c. each. *d.*

ALLIUM stramineum. This species of Siberian Wild Onion grows about 2 feet high, increasing very rapidly by division, soon forming good-sized clumps and bearing many globular heads of light rose flowers. It is a pretty plant when growing, but its stems are so strong of the onion scent as to be of no use for cutting. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *a.*

A. cernuum. A native of similar habit, of about the same height, and having much paler or nearly white flowers. Strongly scented. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *a.*

ALYSSUM (Madwort). The following are perennial, of easy culture, and thrive in any ordinary garden soil. They are nice for the rockery or front border.

A. Alpestre (*A. argenteum*). Tufted, 3 to 6 inches high; yellow flowers. A native of South Europe. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.*

A saxatile (Golden Tuft). One of the best. A fine spring plant nearly a foot high, bright yellow flowers in close corymbose heads. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

ALYSSUM Wiersbeckii. Has closer corymbose heads and deep yellow flowers. Asia Minor. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.*

AMIANTHIUM muscætoxicum (Fly Poison). The handsome racemose heads of white flowers turn greenish with age. Nice for cutting, and a useful hardy perennial of easy culture. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

ANCHUSA Italica. One of the best of the genus, having bright blue or purple flowers in panicled racemes. Grows 4 feet high, branching, and is well suited to planting among shrubbery. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.*

A. incarnata. Has a profusion of small pretty, flesh-colored flowers. 15 cts. each. *e.*

ANEMONES. Belong to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crowfoot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist but well-drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rock-work to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants.

Anemone Pennsylvanica.

Aquilegia chrysantha. (See opposite page.)

A. montana. Is one of the earliest, bearing showy violet flowers. The plant is robust—about 6 inches high. 15 cts. each. *e.*

A. sylvestris. Is one of the most charming, and, with me, easy to grow. It has good-sized, pure white flowers on long stems. It has not proved a troublesome weed with me, though it is slightly inclined to spread, and 2 or 3 plants in a cluster soon form a solid mass or large clump. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

A. nemorosa rubra. A dainty, charming little flower. 15 cts. each. *b.*

A. pulsatilla. A British species of much value, with flowers much like *A. montana.* Height, 6 to 10 inches. Flowers violet. 20 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts.

A. Pennsylvanica. Is not rare in most of our low meadows, and somewhat resembles *A. sylvestris.* 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

A. vernalis. Flowers whitish inside, violet outside; covered all over with silky down. Blooms very early, and likes moist, sandy soil. 20 cts. *e.*

ANEMONELLA thalictroides (*Thalictrum Anemonoides*). One of our most delicate and charming wild flowers. Blooms early. Flowers white, or nearly so, and last a long time. Just the thing for shaded locations. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *a.*

ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). This English species grows about a foot high; has very pretty, daisy-like yellow flowers, well suited for cutting, which are borne in great abundance. Thrives in any good soil, and is quite hardy. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). A free bloomer from Southern Europe. 15 inches high Flowers pure white. 12 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *d.*

A. liliastrum major (St. Bruno's Lily). A very graceful plant of Alpine meadows, with good-sized white, lily-shaped flowers. 20 cts. each. *d.*

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). A most valuable genus of hardy perennials, embracing a large number of colors and sizes. As a rule they like moist, sandy situations, and sunlight. Ordinary garden soil will answer for those herein offered. There is a strong sentiment in New England, among some of the best people, to make this the national flower.

A. cœrulea. A somewhat tender Rocky Mountain species, which had better be protected a little in winter. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. Canadensis (Common Wild Columbine). Bears red and yellow flowers an inch or so in length. A fine wild flower, suited to the rockery, or to partly shaded situations. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

A. cariophylloides. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

A. chrysantha (Golden-Spurred Columbine). This hardy Rocky Mountain plant is a most valuable species, being longer in bloom than any other I have seen of the genus. It is a tall (2½ feet), branching, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and not at all particular as to soil, if not too wet. 15c. each. *e.*

A. vulgaris. This common English species is a vigorous and hardy one, with variously colored flowers. It is so easy to manage that it does well to establish in wild, uncultivated grounds, where it remains, apparently at home, for an almost indefinite time. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

A. vulgaris. Lilac. Seeds only. 10 cts. per pkt.

A. vulgaris, Double White. Has handsome double-white flowers. 15 cts. each. *e.*

A. vulgaris, Single White. Has single flowers, pure white. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

A. oxysepala. Is the first to bloom with me, and one of the most attractive in the list. It is the most dwarfed of any here named. Flowers large, blue, yellow and white. It comes so much before the others that I have always been able to get pure seed, because its capsules are, as a rule, all fertilized before any of the other species come into flower. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

A. atra, Double. A good double-flowered form. 15 cts. each. *e.*

A. viridiflora. Taller, with light, pinkish purple flowers. 15 cts. each. *e.*

A. Olympica (Olympic). A foot and a half high. Large, delicate mauve-blue and white flowers. Mt. Olympus. 20 cts. each. *e.*

ARENARIA cæspitosa. Grows in dense tufts, which at flowering time are covered with small, white flowers. It forms solid cushions of deep green foliage, which is always fresh. Nice for rocky places if not too dry. 20 cts. each. *e.*

A. stricta. This native of rocky hills has pretty white flowers. 20 cts. each. *d.*

ARISÆMA triphyllum (Indian Turnip or Jack-in-the-Pulpit) is one of the interesting hardy bulbous plants, suited to rich, shaded soil and autumn planting. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz.

A. Dracontium (Green Dragon, or Dragon Root) is a rare species, with more curious flowers, but not showy. Both are suited to shade, and make a good display of dark green foliage. 12 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

ARMERIA laucheana (Thrift, or Sea Pink). Has intense pink flowers, on stems about a foot high. 15c. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

A. maritima, or vulgaris (Common Thrift). Grows 6 to 12 inches high, bearing pink, rosy red or pale lilac flowers. A good border plant. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

A. Plantaginea. Flowers in close round heads; color light pink or white on ample stems. Leaves grass-like, in tufts near the ground. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

Arisæma triphyllum.

ARABIS albida. One of the earliest flowers; very pretty; pure white. Grows 3 or 4 inches high, and forms dense masses of green foliage, covered in early spring with white bloom. A native of Tauria and Caucasus. 15 cts. each. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Arabis albida.

ASARUM Canadense (Wild Ginger-root). 3 to 5 inches high; large dark green, kidney-shaped leaves; flowers early, purple, hidden by the foliage. Nice plant for a shady corner. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *c.*

A. Virginicum. Is an evergreen, with shiny, smooth leaves and purplish flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

A. caudatum. This plant comes from Oregon, and is not very unlike *A. Canadense*, but has smaller leaves. 15 cts. each.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). One of our most attractive Milkweeds, a foot or two high, with large umbels of orange-yellow flowers. These are followed by long, sharp pods. Needs full sun. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ASTILBE Japonica (*Spiræa Japonica*). Pure white flowers, in branching umbels. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Japan. Fine large clumps. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

ASTER lævis. Plant 2 to 4 feet high, bearing a profusion of handsome sky-blue flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., 25 for $1.60. *d.*

A. Novæ-Anglæ. A taller plant, with larger violet-purple flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., 25 for $1.60. *c.*

A. Novæ-Belgæ (New York). Attains a height of about 4 feet, bearing heads of pale blue flowers in September. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

A. macrophyllus (Large-leaved Aster). Flowers nearly white. Suited to partial shade. 10 cts. each. *d.*

A. cordifolius. 1 to 2 feet high, stems branched; pale blue flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

AUBRIETIA deltoidea. 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers purple. A hardy evergreen trailer. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts.

A. rivularis. Much like the preceding in habit and flower. 12 cts. each. *d.*

BAPTISIA leucantha. Flowers yellow, 15 cts. each. *d.*

B. australis. This plant has good, dark foliage, which remains fresh most of the season. It branches and attains a height of 2 or 3 feet, bearing blue flowers, in short racemes. 25 c. each. Seeds 6c. per pkt.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly. Flowers of various colors, on short stalks. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

BOCCONIA cordata (*B. Japonica*). The buff-colored flowers are numerous, in large, terminal panicles. Grows 5 to 8 feet high. Fine for planting among shrubs. 10c. ea., $1 per doz., 25 for $1.50. *e.*

Calystegia pubescens.

BUPTHALMUM cordifolium. 25 cts. each. *d.*

B. salicifolium. Quite a pretty plant, with yellow, daisy-like flowers, much the same shape and quite as attractive as the coreopsis. It is about 18 inches high. 15 cts each. *e.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

CALLIRHOË involucrata. A fine, trailing perennial, with violet-crimson flowers, borne in the greatest profusion. Very hardy and of easy culture in any garden soil. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz., $1.50 for 25. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

CAMASSIA Cusickii. This is no doubt the largest Camass. Grows 3 or 4 feet high, bearing long branching racemes of pale blue flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

C. Fraseri. Has almost white flowers, and grows a foot or more high. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

C. esculenta. Has blue flowers, and is about same height as *C. Fraseri.* 10 cts. each. *b.*

CALYSTEGIA pubescens. Flesh-colored flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. The so-called "*Double Morning-Glory.*" 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

CAMPANULA. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the Alpines in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seed. All but one or two of the following are perennial.

C. Carpathica. 9 or 10 inches high, with an abundance of blue or white flowers in loose panicles. Transylvania. Suited to border or rockery. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts.

C. Capathica alba. 10 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. Carpathica turbinata. Large blue flowers. 20 cts. each. *d.* Sceds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. medium (Canterbury Bells). Flowers of various tints, blue, purple or white. Plant 1 to 3 feet high; biennial. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

C. nobilis. A species from China; flowers blue. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

C. Persicæfolia cœrulea. Flowers blue, shading to white. 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. punctata. A Siberian species; about 18 inches high, with whitish flowers spotted with red. Suited to the border. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. strigosa. A tall, blue-flowered species. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. rotundifolia (Harebell). A slender native, about a foot high, with pretty, bright blue flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

C. grandis. 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers violet-blue. A pretty Siberian species of much merit. *c.* 25c.

C. thyrsoidea. 18 inches high. Native to the Alps. 25 cts. each, *c.*

C. ailariæfolia. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CATANANCHE cœrulea. This plant comes from Southern Europe, attains a height of about 3 feet, and bears, on ample stems, good-sized, daisy-shaped blue flowers. A good plant for the border. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *d.*

CENTAUREA dealbata. Flower heads rose-color. Grows about 15 inches high. Useful for wild gardens, etc. 25 cts. each. *c.*

C. macrocephala. A plant from Caucasus, with large and numerous oblong, decurrent leaves, and showy, large heads of yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

CEPHALARIA Tatarica. This is a tall-growing plant, 5 to 7 feet high, with creamy-yellow flowers. Nice to go among shrubbery. Siberian. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CHAMÆLIRIUM Carolinianum (Devil's Bit). A smooth herb, with stems terminated by wand-like racemes of small, bract-like flowers. It is a very attractive little plant, and will do in any garden soil. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

CASSIA Marilandica (American Senna). 2 to 4 feet high, with axillary racemes of yellow flowers. The foliage of this plant is rather attractive. The only member of this genus which is a hardy perennial. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CEDRONELLA cana. Is a native of New Mexico. Grows 2 to 3 feet, with purple or crimson flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

CERASTIUM Boissieri. Flowers good sized, white; silvery leaved. It forms dense mats of thick foliage. 20 cts. each. *c.*

C. Biebersteinii. Bright green foliage; dense masses. Flowers white. 20 cts. each. *c.*

C. tomentosum. Pretty, silvery, dense foliage. Large white flowers in early summer. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each. *c.*

CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Black Snake-Root). 4 to 6 feet high under favorable culture; charming white flowers, in large elongated racemes. A stately plant, suited to moist and partly shaded situations, though it may be placed in any garden soil in full sun. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

CLAYTONIA Virginica. Flowers white, striped pink. Small, early blooming; from bulbous root. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *a.*

COPTIS trifolia (Gold Thread). Needs shade, dark, rich soil, and moist but not wet situation. It is of little use to plant it in full sun. Pretty white flowers, and dark evergreen foliage. 10 cts. each. *b.*

CORONILLA varia (Crown Vetch). Clover-like heads of white and pink flowers on long stems. Quite hardy. 10c. each. $1 per doz., $1.50 for 25. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Coreopsis lanceolata. (See page 8.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. This plant has flowers almost exactly resembling the common daisy, except that they are about double the size. It is a handsome plant when in full bloom, and not only hardy, but of easy culture in any good soil. 2 feet high, forming considerable of a bush. 15c. each., $1.25 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

Dianthus.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. A good hardy perennial, about 2 feet high, which produces an abundance of large, yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good, long stems. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

C. grandiflora. Is very much like *C. lanceolata.* Except, perhaps, that the flowers are a little larger there is no difference to a casual observer. Same price as *C. lanceolata.* *e.*

C. verticillata. Has smaller flowers, and blooms after the others has passed. Its foliage is finer and its habit is quite distinct. A very good perennial, permanent when established. 15 cts. each. *e.*

CYCLAMEN Europæum. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming with the flowers; fine for rock-work. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but for the best results special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room. The taller species are suited to the back of the border, while the lower-growing seem more suitable for the front.

D. altissimum. Is one of the tallest, with blue flowers. 15 cts. each. *e.*

D. azureum album. A plant from Colorado. 15 cts. each. *d.*

D. Cashmerianum. A little more than a foot in height; flowers pale blue, large. Kashmir. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

D. formosum. Flowers sky blue shading to indigo. 1½ to 3 feet high. 20 cts. each. *e.*

D. hybridum mixed. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

D. Macklanum. Has variously colored flowers, from dark blue to almost white. Medium height. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

D Chinensis. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. 15c. each. *c.* Seeds, 6c per pkt.

D. alpinum. Medium height. Clear blue flowers, in good-sized branching racemes. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

DIANTHUS arenarius (Pink). Eastern Europe. Flowers nearly white, tipped with pink. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

D. attenuatus. Good-sized pink flowers. 10 cts. ea., $1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors are concerned, or size of flowers, of this old-fashioned plant. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. cæsius (Cheddar Pink). Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Caucasicus. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Caryophyllus (Carnation). Dwarf Margaret. 30 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *e.*

D. cruentus (*D. atrococcineus*). Has bloody scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. plumarius, Single (Pheasant's Eye). 10 to 12 inches high, with variously colored flowers. Eastern Europe. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

D. plumarius, Double. 20 cts. each.

Dianthus plumarius.

DIANTHUS sylvestris (The Wood Pink). 15 cts. each. *c*. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. conicus. Has almost white flowers. 10 cts. each. *c*. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. viscidus. Is a low-growing kind, with pink and white flowers of various shades. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Dicentra cucullaria.

DICENTRA cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). An early wild flower, with delicate foliage and nearly white flowers. 10 cts. each, $1. per doz. *b*.

D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, and notably distinct in flowers and habit. 25 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d*.

D. eximia. Has handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. A handsome native, of much worth; not as well known as it deserves to be. 20 cts. each. *d*.

D. formosa. Comes from the northern Pacific coast and, though not so striking as *D. eximia*, has its merits, and should have a place in all good collections. 15 cts. each. *d*.

DICTAMNUS fraxinella rubra. Is a good sized hardy perennial of much worth, from easternEurope. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits best. 15 cts. each. *e*.

D. fraxinella, White. Is much like the *D. rubra* except color. 25c. ea. *e*.

DODECATHEON Meadia (Shooting Star). Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or full sun. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., for good blooming size. *b*.

D. clypticum. A pretty species from the Pacific coast. 12 cts. each. *c*.

D. tetrandum. A species from the Pacific coast which likes a damper soil. 12 cts. each.

D. Jeffreyi. Comes from the Pacific coast. Is quite distinct and a good bloomer. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. *b*.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). An interesting genus of plants, whose culture is so simple as to be within the reach of all.

D. gloxinæflora. I take this to be a form of *D. purpurea;* it has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. Have, therefore, thought best to offer only the mixed colors, and thus save the possible disappointment to my customers, which must occur when separate colors are sold. My strain is one of the very best. Good strong clumps of this charming flower, 15c. ea., $1.25 per doz. *c*.

Dictamnus fraxinella.

DIGITALIS ferruginea I take to be a biennial, and though we get but one season's bloom from it, it pays well for the trouble and expense. It is a very tall plant in its best locations, and the racemes are often 2 feet long. Flowers rusty color, quite pretty. 10 cts. each. *e.*

Digitalis gloxiniæflora. (See page 9.)

D. lanata (Woolly Foxglove). Is another biennial, and to give the best effect should be massed. It grows 3 feet high, and its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.* Seeds. 6 cts. per pkt.

D. Sibiriea. Is perennial, and when once established is a permanent plant. The flowers are creamy white and quite attractive. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. grandiflora. Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy, and of easy culture. 15 cts. each. *e.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

DRACOCEPHALUM Altaiense. Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing blue flowers about an inch long. 25 cts. each. *e.*

D. Ruysehianum. Purplish flowers an inch long; plants 2 feet high; Europe. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. nigricans. 15 cts. each. *e.*

ECHINOPS (exaltatus) commutatus. One of the Globe Thistles, which attains a height of 5 to 7 feet. More interesting for its stately bearing than the beauty of its flowers. Flowers nearly white. Austria. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

E. Ritro. Is a much more showy plant, but not so high. The blue, globe-shaped flowers are fine. It is not so liable to spread from seed with me as the first, which should not be allowed to scatter its seed, to keep it in bounds. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple Cone-Flower). Is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place at a proper distance in the back of the border; but, at closer range, it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. It is certainly very striking, and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

EPIMEDIUM (Barrenwort). Are well-suited to rockwork in full sun, and should be treated to a compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. violaecum. Is, perhaps, one of the best, and has a more robust habit than some. Flowers pale violet. Fine clumps capable of division. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

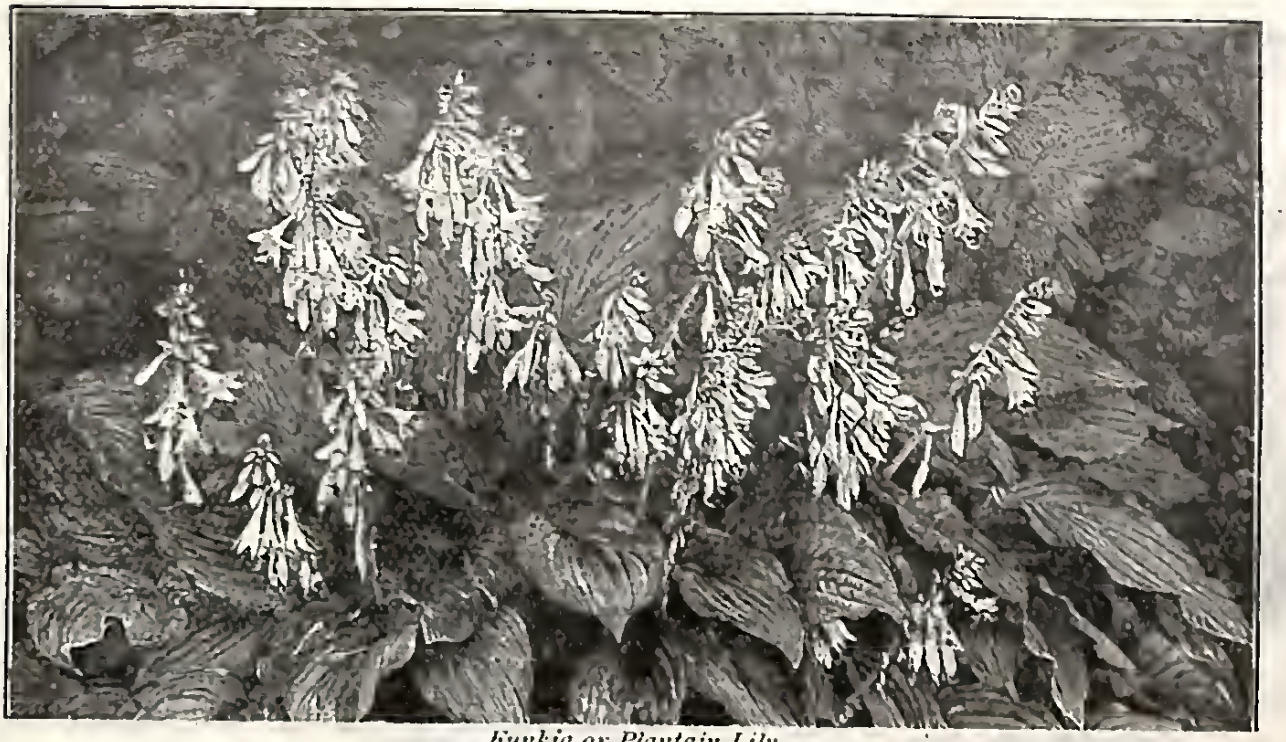
E. Musschianum rubrum. From Japan. Bears its flowers in close, short racemes. 15 cts. each. *e.*

E. Novum. Has white, or nearly white flowers; very desirable. 25 cts. each. *e.*

E. sulphureum. Has sulphur-tinted flowers, and seems with me, as hardy as either. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

ERIEMURUS robustus. When well-established in congenial soil, is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long raceme of peach-colored flowers is as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist but well-drained, composed of part sand or a good loam. $1.80 each.

Erythronium. (See opposite page).



Funkia or Plantain Lily.

ERIGERON glaucus. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of purple flowers. 6 to 12 inches high. In bloom during late summer or autumn. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. Handsome, bright yellow flowers in early spring. 15 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

E. pulchellum. A fine yellow-flowered plant, forming dense masses of dark green foliage, and when in bloom, covered with bright yellow flowers. 15 cts. each.

ERYNGIUM Amethystinum. Has heads of amethyst-blue flowers, which are very handsome. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is easily guarded against by cutting back after blooming season. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet). A very attractive class of plants, of which a goodly number of the most desirable come from the Pacific coast. However, they are not suited to spring planting, and are, therefore, offered only in my autumn supplement.

EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). Is a native, which grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance, and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. For cutting or for decoration in the border, it is a useful plant, and can not be spared. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *b.*

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting the borders of shrubbery, or in rock-work. Before planting, work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a generous supply of well-composted manure.

F. subcordata (White Plantain Lily). Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account. 25 cts. each.

F., Thomas Hogg. Is one of the very best, with large, purplish lilac flowers, in September. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

F. undulata variegata. Has crinkled foliage, variegated with white flowers a little paler than preceding. 25 cts. each.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. This is a fine, hardy plant, and is admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

GENTIANA (Gentian). This group comprises some of the most admirable hardy plants. Most of them require much moisture while in growth and on this account they often fail. I have recently been growing them in moist, shaded situations, in sandy loam, with very good results. Though moisture is necessary, drainage is also needed. They like a deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed.

Gentiana.

GENTIANA Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). Is not rare in many places in New England. It is a strong grower, with blue flowers an inch long. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.*

Gypsophila paniculata.

G. Bigelovii. From Colorado. 15 cts. each. *d.*

G. Oregana. A rare Oregon species. 15 cts. each. *d.*

G. pneumonatha (Wild-Flower). Is deep blue in color; 6 to 12 inches high. 35 cts. each. *c.*

G. Thibetica. Is more attractive for its large, deep-green foliage, than on account of flowers, which are not prominent or showy. 15 cts. each. *e.*

G. cruciata. Has pale blue flowers in clusters, and is a good plant. 20 cts. each. *d.*

G. Saponaria. Is one of the last to bloom and is valuable, as it comes in soon after *G. Andrewsii* and barely before frost. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. *d.*

G. ochroleuca. Has blue terminal flowers. 10c. ea.

GYPSOPHILA acutiflora. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

G. elegans. 15 cts. each. *d.*

G. paniculata. A native of Europe, Has much to commend it. Its flowers are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer, they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is a plant that grows alone in any good garden soil, and is sure to be prized by all who try it. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

G. repens. Is more dwarf in its growth, and, though its pretty white flowers are numerous, it will not be found equal in any way to *G. paniculata.* 25 cts. each. *d.*

GERANIUM sanguineum. Makes a good and permanent border plant, or is well suited to the rockery. Flowers vary from deep crimson-purple to a almost white, coming in profusion all summer. Europe and western Asia. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.*

GNAPHALIUM leontopodium (The Edelweiss of Switzerland). Is the plant so largely gathered by Swiss peasants. A firm, well-drained, moist, sandy soil, is most congenial to it. Nice in exposed rock-work. The terminal flower heads are closed in woolly bracts. Height about 6 inches. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

GALAX aphylla (Southern Colt's-foot). Evergreen, with shining leaves, which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is its most suitable location. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

HEPATICA (Liverwort). Is a genus of hardy shade-loving plants long in cultivation in Europe. After setting they do best to leave without disturbing from year to year. They bear plenty of enrichment, and the more of it that we apply in the start, well mixed in, of course, the better the results in after years.

H. acutiloba, or angulosa. Comes into bloom soon after snow goes in spring. Fine clumps, 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.* In three colors, Rose, White and Blue.

H. triloba. Is also common in many of our woods, and blooms early. I can supply good established clumps at 10 cts. each, or $1 per doz. *d.*

HELIANTHUS orgyalis (*H. salicifolius*). One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage give a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer; and when, finally, the large, handsome yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost, and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. 25 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.; $1.65 per doz. *e.*

H. laetiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the preceding, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early as compared to most species. It spreads so as to soon form good sized clumps, and the flowers are very handsome. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.*

Hepatica triloba.

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). Attains a height of about a foot, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil; though a rich, well drained, moist loam is best. Use a good top dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. 25 cts. each, for strong plants. *e*.

HELENIUM autumnale (Sneeze Weed). This handsome native perennial attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e*.

H. autumnale var. pumilum. A much shorter and finer plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e*.

HELIOPSIS lævis (Wild Ox-Eye). Grows 1 to 4 feet high, with heads of bright yellow daisy-shaped flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d*.

HESPERIS matronalis (Damask Violet, or Dame's Rocket). Plant 2 or 3 feet high, various flowered, sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. 10c. ea., $1 per doz. *d*. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri (Day Lily). Has orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. About 18 inches high; Japan and Siberia. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *d*.

H. flava. Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant; grows 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan. 20c. each. *d*.

H. fulva. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Europe. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e*.

H. Middendorfii. Bears deep, golden yellow flowers, 3 or 4 in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *d*.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. A very showy and interesting species. 20 cts. each. *d*.

HIBISCUS moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bog, though quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. 10 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *e*.

H., Crimson-Eye. Is only a variety of the preceding, with reddish purple in the center of its flowers. 15 cts. each. *e*.

H. militaris. Attains about the same height as the first, but the flowers are not so large nor so showy. 15 cts. each. *e*.

HOLLYHOCK, Single. Are the most permanent and hardy of this species. They afford a most striking effect when placed against any deep green object, like the evergreen hedge. They are pretty among shrubbery, and will last for years when once established. Seeds 8 cts. per pkt., 15 cts. per oz. Plants, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

H., Double. In best mixture of colors. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. *e*.

HOUSTONIA purpurea. Has almost white flowers; small, but very delicate, and the plant forms good-sized clumps. Nice for dry, rocky places, or in more moist situations. 15 cts. each. *e*.

H. cœrulea (Bluets). Is a common little, early-blooming plant of moist pastures and hillsides. Flowers pale blue; very pretty. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e*.

HYDRASTIS Canadensis (Orange Root). Is more attractive for its large green leaves, and raspberry-like fruit than for its flowers, which do not amount to much. It is a plant for the shady corner, and valuable because it does not require full sun. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e*.

HYPERICUM elegans. About a foot high. Flowers bright yellow, not very large. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e*.

H. Aseyron pyramidatum (Great St. John's-Wort). A striking plant. 2 to 5 feet high, with large bright yellow flowers. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e*. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

HYACINTHUS candicans. Has large, pure white pendent, funnel-shaped flowers, in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole of the raceme is not out at one time. It is a native of South Africa, and has been very largely grown in the United States, selling as the "Summer Hyacinth." 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *d*.

Helleborus niger.

HYPOLEUCA Helvetia, or, as a gentleman who had seen it for the first time said, "Glorified Dandelion." Its flower resembles a dandelion's, except that it is about three times as large. It is showy, entirely hardy, and a very good perennial for borders or rock planting. 20 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

IBERIS sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. It seems as if its flowers remain fresh nearly a month. Well adapted to every place in the garden where sun can strike it. Southern Europe. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

I. tenoriana. This species of perennial Candytuft from the south of Europe is one of the best. I have never seen a plant that made a finer display than a bed of this, and it was about 6 weeks in duration. Like *I. sempervirens*, its foliage is always attractive. Like *I. Gibraltarica*, it is a little tender, and I covered it with 3 inches of straw, but it is well worth the extra care. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

Iberis sempervirens.

INULA hirta. 20 cts. each. *e.*

IRIS Bohemica. 15 cts. each. *d.*

I. Germanica. In various colors, mixed. These are magnificent perennials, the flowers presenting a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive and tender orchids. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

I. graminea (Grass-leaved Iris). 8 or 10 inches high, with lilac and purple flowers. Native to Southern and Central Europe. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.*

I. Kæmpferi (Japan Iris). In mixed colors. Exceedingly fine and showy, and very distinct. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *d.*

I. Kæmpferi, Alexander Humboldt. Handsome white flowers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

I. prismatica (Virginica.) Bright lilac-blue flowers. Needs moist, sandy soil. 10c. each, 1 per doz. *c.*

I. verna. Is a low-growing species of much worth. A native of North Carolina. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. c.

I. Sibirica. From Siberia; has much to commend it. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing handsome light blue flowers. A satisfactory variety in this most useful genus. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

I. versicolor. Is the common Blue Flag of our brooksides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil, when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

I. cristata. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick, green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

I. Missouriensis. Has lilac-purple flowers. A rather distinct and interesting species. 15 cts. each. *c.*

I. Sushana. Has never bloomed here. It seems to do fairly well, but is evidently not quite at home, and therefore withholds its flowers. 20 cts. each. *c.*

I. fragrans. Is quite at home here, not only flowering, but each year bears a good crop of seed. 15 cts. each. *d.*

JASIONE perennis. Nearly a foot high, bearing an abundance of globular blue flower heads. 12c. each, $1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

KRIGIA (Cynthia) Virginica. This is a rather pretty yellow-flowered plant belonging to the daisy family, and well suited to shady places. 15 cts. each. *b.*

Iris Germanica.

LILIES.

Probably no genus of cultivated plants is so well known and highly prized as this. The species are among the grandest and most beautiful of cultivated bulbs. About all the species are hardy in well-drained soil. It is well, however, as a precaution against very severe frost, to cover the bulbs in autumn. A few inches of horse manure, well mixed with straw, as it often is when it comes fresh from the stable, makes a very good covering; besides, the rains and melting snow carry the fertilizing strength of this down into the soil before it is removed in the spring; and thus, it answers a double purpose. Two or three inches of forest leaves, with a thin layer of swale hay to hold them in place, is also good. Some of the stronger-growing kinds are well suited for planting among shrubbery.

In the cultivation of Lilies, the first and most important requirement is good drainage. If the soil itself is not suited to the species, it may be easily modified by the use of such mixtures as sand, peat and leaf-mold, but without the drainage all such are useless. Better not to allow the bulbs to be exposed to the air or light any great length of time; the outside scales of such exposed bulbs wither, which greatly diminishes their strength. It is, therefore, generally better to obtain bulbs fresh from the nursery, which, if packed in damp spaghnum moss immediately after lifting, will stand a journey of 8 or 12 days.

Lilies often do much better the second year after planting. Bulbs fresh from the nursery, taken up with their entire roots and packed so that their roots do not dry or wither, do not usually take so much time to get a start. It is generally believed that the best time to set Lilies is in autumn, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have, advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. Imported or "store" bulbs, which usually have no roots should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed, roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. Do not let the bulbs come in contact with this enriched soil. Place a third of an inch or more of clear sand or light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep nor too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then after they are up, say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. **MY STOCK IS MOSTLY FRESH FROM BEDS.**

LILIUM auratum (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan). One of the most popular of Lilies. No species ever had so much general favor. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Blooms in summer. Height, 2 to 6 feet, and not rarely bearing 20 large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches wide. A splendid, grand species, of which there are many fine varieties in cultivation. One of its good points is that no two are just alike in size, color, time of flowering, etc. It gives a variety of bloom, over a longer time than can be found in almost any other plant. First-sized bulbs, 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. Second-sized, 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. Many experienced growers prefer second-sized bulbs if equally sound and fresh. *e.*

Lilium auratum

L. a. rubro-vittatum. Is a rare variety, with red stripes in the center of each petal. 50 cts. each.

L. Bolanderi. Is a small species from Oregon, with dark, orange-red flowers, smaller than *L. Grayi*, but somewhat like it, with a little darker red flowers. It is not hardy, but does finely in sandy loam, with a covering in winter to keep out frost. 50 cts. each. *c.*

L. bulbiferum. Comes from Europe, and is in some respects much like *L. croceum.* It is a different shaped Lily so far as the bulb is concerned, and while *L. croceum* bears no bulblets, *L. bulbiferum* has a good crop in the axils of its leaves. Flowers red, slightly cottony. 12c. ea. *e.*

L. Brownii. Bears 3 or 4 flowers, 7 to 8 inches long, partly drooping; chocolate-purple outside, white within. 50 cts. each. *e.*

L. coridion. Has pretty yellow erect flowers 2 inches wide, of same shape as *L. concolor*, of which it is a variety. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

L. Kamschatkense (*Fritillaria Kamtschatcensis*). Black-leaved. Eastern Siberia. 35 cts. each.

L. Canadense (Common Meadow Lily). Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high, and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. 10 c. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

L. Canadense rubrum. 15 cts. each. *c.*

L. Canadense flavum. 15 cts. each. *c.*

L. chalcedonicum (The old scarlet Martagon, or Turk's Cap). A most charming and delicately flowered species. No one could help admiring it. 35 cts. each. *d.*

L. Columbianum. Has reddish-orange flowers, with petals turned back. A slender species of less vigor than some. 15 cts. each.

L. Dalmaticum. Is a dark wine colored form of the Martagon. Rare. 35 cts. *c.*

L. Davuricum. Is a species somewhat like *L. umbellatum* in many points, but has shorter stalks and is later in blooming. 15 cts. each. *c.*

L. Davuricum, var. elegans. Has flowers of much more intensely red, and shiny green leaves. It is one of the hardiest and most permanent Lilies I have tried. 40 cts. each. *c.*

L. elegans (Thunbergii). Flowers pale scarlet, scarcely spotted, 5 or 6 inches wide. A fine Japanese species. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. The species includes many varieties, all handsome and easy to grow. *d.*

L. elegans, "Best-Red." Is a most healthy form of this species, and will be found to stand more hardship than most Lilies. It is only a little more than a foot high, and has deep red flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

L. elegans Incomparable. 30 cts. each. *d.*

L. elegans semi-flore pleno. Is a half double-flowered form, which is rather pretty. 30 c. each. *d.*

Lilium Thunbergianum. (See opposite page).

LILIUM elegans fulgens (Batemannii). This is a strong variety of elegans, about 2½ feet high, with reddish salmon-colored flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *d.*

Lilium superbum. (See page 18.)

L. elegans atropurpureum. Rather short stalks and large, erect, deep red flowers. 30 cts. each. *d.*

L. Thunbergii aurantiacum multiflorum. 15 cts. each. *d.*

L. Thunbergii nigro-maculatum. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

L. excelsum (*L. testaceum*). One of the most beautiful of Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers, 4 to 6 feet high. Supposed to be a hybrid. 40 cts. each. *c.*

L. Grayi. A native of the mountains of North Carolina. One of the best, with dark, reddish orange flowers. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing usually a single flower. Though a rare plant, it is easily managed in a sandy loam. 40 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts. *c.*

L. Humboldtii. Has a stout stem, 4 or 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. Produces often 6 to 10 flowers per stalk, of a reddish orange shade, covered with purple spots. Few Lilies excel it in beauty when at its best. It should have a warm, dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and be planted at least 10 inches below the surface. I have some very fine bulbs of this Lily.. 25 cts. each. *c.*

L. Hansoni. Attains a height of 3 feet under favorable conditions. Flowers reddish orange, 6 or 10 in a cluster. A rare Japanese Lily. 75 cts. each, 2 for $1.30. *d.*

L. Henryi. This splendid new Lily from the mountains of China is a great addition to this class of bulbous plants. It is the most vigorous Lily I have seen. Its flowers closely resemble the *L. speciosum* in shape, but in color they are a handsome deep orange-yellow banded with green. $1.50 and $2 each, according to size. *d.*

L. Krameri. Everybody who sees this Lily in flower admires it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from a pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size, but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rains getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scales will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. This method of planting has not succeeded with me, and I have now several hundred fine bulbs which I am wintering in the cellar in damp soil. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring. 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. *c.*

L. longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.*

L. Leichtlinii, Red. Is a taller variety, with reddish orange flowers. 20 cts. each. *c.*

L. Martagon (Turk's Cap). Dull purplish red flowers, with purple spots. 15 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Martagon album. White Turk's Cap Lily. This form in a white flower is charming, even more so than the type. 50c. each. *d.*

L. pardalinum. Has done well here in cultivation, and is a very fine species. Flowers orange-red, with lighter orange center and purple spots on the lower half. It is a Lily that will thrive in wet, sandy situations. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

L. parvum, True. I have the true *L. parvum*, with erect flowers. What has often been sold as *L. parvum* is only a small form of *L. pardalinum*. It likes a moist, sandy soil. 20 cts. each. *b.*

L. Philadelphicum. Is the wild native Lily of our sandy plains and rocky hilltops. It varies much in different soils, and seldom thrives in soils where clay predominates. It is a handsome Lily, with deep orange-red flowers. 10c. ea., $1 per doz. *b.*

L. roseum (*L. Thompsonianum*). A handsome species from Gossain Than and Kumaun, with lilac-colored flowers: 30 cts. each. *d.*

L. pomponium aureum (*L. Pyrenaicum*). A fine, large Lily from northern Italy and southern France. 25 cts. each. *c.*

Lilium Grayi.

LILIUM pomponium rubrum. 35 cts. each. *c.*

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., 25 for $1.60. *d.*

Lilium tenuifolium.

L. superbum var. Carolinianum. A much earlier-flowering form, with lighter orange-red or nearly yellow flowers. 30 cts. *d.*

L. speciosum rubrum. This fine late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Good flowering bulbs, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

L. speciosum album. Is about the same as the preceding, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. 20 cts. each, $1.60 per doz. *d.*

L. speciosum Melpomene. Is of a darker red than *L. rubrum*, but like it in other ways. 20c. ea., 2 for 35c. *d.*

L. speciosum punctatum. 35 cts. each. *d.*

L. speciosum corymbiflorum. 20 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. *d.*

L. speciosum roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose. One of our most beautiful and popular Lilies. 25 cts. each, $1.60 per doz. *d.*

L. speciosum Krætzeri. 35 cts. each. *d.*

L. speciosum macranthum. 35 cts. each. *d.*

L. Takesima. Is only a variety of *L. longiflorum*, with shorter flowers, but seems to be a hardier variety. 20 cts. each. *d.*

L. tenuifolium (Coral Lily of Siberia). It would be difficult to find a more beautiful scarlet flower than has this delicate species. A good number together, say a dozen or 25, makes a fine showing when all blooming at once. One of the smaller kinds, and not difficult to grow; continues for several years in a moist loam. 15c. each, $1.35 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 8c. per pkt. See also page 15.

L. tigrinum, Double. 12 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *d.*

L. tigrinum (Common Tiger Lily). Flowers deep orange-red, with brown spots 3 inches wide; stems 3 feet high. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. *d.*

L. tigrinum splendens. Is the best form of Tiger Lily, being handsomer, larger and healthier than any other variety. A stately plant when given a good soil and time to develop size. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

L. umbellatum. Has bright red flowers, with black spots. A strong and handsome species. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

L. Wallichianum superbum. Is one of the finest trumpet-flowered species. Flowers often 10 inches long, nearly white outside, shaded with chocolate, and primrose-yellow within. I cannot warrant its hardiness, as I always protect my bulbs of this from frost. It is a native of India. 50 cts. each. *e.*

L. Wallacei. is one of the smaller sorts, with salmon-yellow flowers, which are borne erect, and 3 or 4 inches wide. It is a good, hardy sort, and succeeds in any good soil. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

Lilium Wallacei.

LATHYRUS, latifolius (Perennial Pea). A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet-pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt. *d.*

L. rotundifolius. Has smaller rose-colored flowers; very pretty. A hardy perennial climber. 15 cts. each. *d.*

LEPACHYS pinnata (Cone-Flower). One of the composite family, 3 or 4 feet high, branching and bearing yellow, daisy-like flower heads at the ends of its branches. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

LEWISIA rediviva. Is a curious, hardy herbaceous perennial from the Pacific coast. Suited to dry, sandy soil or rock work. Flowers only in the sun. Flowers white or pink; very handsome. 15 cts. each. *b.*

LIATRIS (Blazing Star, or Button Snake-Root). A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower heads. Fine for the border, and succeeding in any good soil.

LIATRIS cylindracea. Has purple flower-heads. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts.

L. graminifolius. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

L. scariosa. Has heads nearly 2 inches wide; purple. 12 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. 15c. ea., $1.15 per doz. *c.*

LEUCOCRINUM montanum. A small, white-flowered plant—one of the Lily family from northern California. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

LINUM Austriacum (Austrian Flax). Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant, and remains for a long time in bloom. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. 15 cts. ea., $1.15 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

L. perenne. Light blue flowers; a little more spreading with me than *L. Austriacum.* 12c. ea., $1.10 per doz. *d.*

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers; attains a height of 3 feet, and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.* Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

L. perennis. Is a strong-growing native, preferring a sandy soil, and bearing large spikes of blue and white flowers. 15 cts. each. *d.*

Lobelia cardinalis.

LOBELIA cardinalis. The Cardinal-flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers. Often 4 feet high; with its elongated spike of deep scarlet flowers, it attracts attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or hoggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden ground. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz., $5 per 100. *b.* Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

L. syphilitica (Great Lobelia). Has showy light blue flowers. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts. *b.*

LYCHNIS (Rose Campion). Is a showy class of hardy perennials, of which the following are among the best:

L Alpina. Has pink flowers in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. chalcedonica. Is 2 or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will repay in the quality of its flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Lychnis chalcedonica.

L. grandiflora. Is from 8 to 12 inches in height, with large red or white flowers. 20 cts. ea. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts.

L. diurna rosea. Has an abundance of purplish rose flowers. It is a native of Britain. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Haageana. Has large scarlet flowers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

L. viscaria (Common Catchfly). Flowers rosy, in close heads; about a foot high. Native to Europe and Siberia. 15 cts. each. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides (Loosestrife). A hardy perennial from Japan. Flowers white, in dense recurved spikes. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *d.*

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Is a rose-colored form of *L. Salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *e.*

MERTENSIA paniculata. Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Washington and Oregon. Retains its dark green foliage longer than most species. 25 cts. each.

MERTENSIA Alpina. A small Alpine species from Oregon. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *c.*

M. fasciculatis. From Oregon and Northern California. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.*

Myosotis alpestris.

M. Sibirica. From Oregon and Washington. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *d.*

M. Virginica (Virginia Cowslip). A foot or two high; dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring. If set in spring at all, it should be early. August or September are good times to transplant. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

MEDEOLA Virginica (Indian Cucumber-Root). Two or 3 feet high; slender, with small yellowish green flowers. Fine for shade in well-drained soil. 15 cts. each.

MITELLA diphylla (Bishop's Cap, or Miterwort). This comes into bloom about the same time in spring as the Foam Flower, and is a good companion to it. About the same height, and suited to the same situation. 10c. each.

MOLINIA cœrulea variegata. A rather tall, tufted, hardy perennial grass. Southern Europe. 10c. each. *d.*

MONARDA fistulosa (Wild Bergamot). 3 to 4 feet high; light purple flowers. Common westward, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M. didyma. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *d.*

MYOSOTIS alpestris Victoriæ (Forget-me-not). Beautiful, soft, sky-blue flowers in loose, graceful clusters; the form of this species is compact and elegant. Fine strong clumps, 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.*

M. palustris semperflorens. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.*

M. dissitiflora alba. 15 cts. each. *d.*

ŒNOTHERA riparia. Has rich yellow flowers of good size. Plant 2 or 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Œ. Fraseri. Large, handsome, bright yellow flowers. 25 cts. each. *e.*

Œ. fruticosa major. Large, deep yellow flowers. Plant 2 or 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *d.* Seeds, 5 c. per pkt.

Œ. Missouriensis. Is a low-growing species, with prostrate stems and large, showy, light yellow flowers. 2 to 4 inches wide. One of the best. 20 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

PÆONIAS.

Few hardy herbaceous plants are so suited to any position in garden or grounds as the Pæonia. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, and the dark green foliage at all times is attractive. What better frontage for shrubberies, or in fact for any large plantation, than Pæonias? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top dress-

Herbaceous Pæonias.

ing of the same in spring. Avoid planting too deep: an inch or so of soil over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting.

PÆONIA CHINENSIS Arthur. Pale pink. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

P. C. rubicunda-albo-marginata. Pink and white. 25c. ea., $2.50 per doz.

P. C. Double Dark Red. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

P. C. Double White. 25 cts. each.

P. C. Double Red. 25 cts. each.

P. C. Double Rose. 25 cts. each.

P. officinalis. 25 cts. each.

I will furnish 25 choice Pæonias, my selection, all double, for $3.75.

Primula Japonica.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bell-Flower). 6 to 15 inches high. Large, solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. grandiflorum. White. 25c. each. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

P. autumnale is a form of *P. grandiflorum* which blooms much later. Quite useful in prolonging the flowering season of this very desirable group of hardy plants. 25 cts. each. *e.*

P. Mariesii. A recently introduced form of the preceding, with shorter stems and larger flowers. 15 cts each, $1.25 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. Mariesii alba. 25 cts. each. *d.*

PYRETHRUM Caucasicum. Has reddish purple flower-heads; quite attractive. 15 cts. each. *e.*

P. hybridum (Gloire de Nancy). Is a very handsome plant. The daisy-like flower-heads of reddish purple flowers are very fine for bouquets. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *e.*

PRIMULA Cashmeriana. 15 cts. each.

P. denticulata. Small flowers, half an inch wide, in dense umbels; bright lilac. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. Native to the Himalayas. 25 cts. each. *c.*

P. cortusoides. A fine little plant, easy to manage in any good soil, and has pretty, deep rose flowers in umbels. 15 cts. each. *c.*

P. auricula. Bright yellow. 25 cts. each. *d.*

P. officinalis (*P. veris*). Cowslip, or Palsywort. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz. *c.*

P. spectabilis. Deep rosy purple flowers. Eastern Alps. 25 cts. each. *d.*

P. Wulfeniana. A smaller form of the preceding. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *d.*

P. Japonica. Has variously colored flowers, from dark reddish purple to nearly white. Leaves very large. I have had very good success with this and the next, in a rather moist, partly shaded situation, with a mixture of sand and leaf-mold. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *e.*

P. Sieboldii. Has very large and showy flowers, deep rose with yellow eye. Root creeping stem 8 to 12 inches high. 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. *c.*

POLYGONATUM biflorum (Smaller Solomon's Seal). Is one of the good things for shade. It has nothing very showy about its flowers, but a deep green and lasting foliage, which makes it valuable in its place. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (Wild Mandrake). Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white, or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large round, lobed, peltate leaves. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

POLEMONIUM reptans. Loose panicled corymbs of blue, or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in April or May. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

P. Himalayense. Has large blue flowers. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

P. cœruleum (Greek Valerian). Makes a fine border plant, having handsome blue flowers in early summer. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. grandiflorum and **pulchellum** are others which I can offer at 15 cts. each. *c.*

POTENTILLA Nepalense. Has bright yellow flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

PHLOX. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species like *P. subulata* and its varieties are useful in rock-work. The taller sorts of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most stable of garden perennials. As a rule, all are among the easiest plants to grow.

P. Carolina. Is a fine rosy purple-flowered plant 6 to 8 inches high. 15 cts. each. *e.*

P. frondosa. A vigorous variety of *P. subulata*, with lilac-rose flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

P. maculata or decussata. Hybrids. These tall garden varieties are very fine, ranging in color from pure white to dark red and purple. 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. *e.*

P. decussata, Anna Crozy. White. 20 cts. each.

P. pilosa. Is a pretty native, common in some states along the borders of thickets. 12 to 16 inches high; slender; flowers purple or rosy red. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *d.*

P. reptans. A handsome low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. It is one of the best of the short species. 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz. *e.*

P. subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers of various shades, from pure white to rosy red. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

P. subulata, White. 15 cts. each. *e.*

P. divaricata. Pale lilac or bluish flowers. 12 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *d.*

PENTSTEMON. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera amongst the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive as are to be found among this. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors and great abundance of flowers make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer. But in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter, seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

Phlox decussata hybrids.

P. diffusus. 30 cts. each. *e.*

P. digitalis. Is a plant common on moist grounds in the western states, and when taken into the more favored soil of a garden, attains a much larger size. Indeed, one would hardly know a strong garden plant after becoming familiar with it in its wild state. Though not as showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, and nearly white. A trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

P. grandiflorus. Is one of the finest of all the Pentstemons, attracting at once attention in all collections of hardy flowers. It is a distinct, tall-growing species, with thick leaves and large, showy, purple flowers. The latter are produced in abundance, and are showier than those of any other "Beard-tongue." 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

P. pubescens. Is a shorter native species, with partly reclining stems of light violet-purple flowers. 10c. each, $1 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

PANSIES. Choice mixed colors, in the largest strains. 35 cts. per doz. *d.* Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

PAPAVER nudicaule. Is the Iceland Poppy, a most charming little plant which blooms early in the season, and has white, reddish orange, or commonly golden-yellow flowers. Very hardy, and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. A sandy loam is its favorite home. Though the individual flowers are of short life, they keep coming, and extend over a long period. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. nudicaule rosea. A form with rose or white flowers; more dwarf, and of a more delicate tint and structure. 15 cts. each. *e.*

P. orientale (Royal Scarlet). Is a fine, hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center. '25 cts. each. *e.*

PAPAVER bracteatum. Is only a form of *P. orientale*. 25 cts. each. *c*.

PARNASSIA Caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *a*.

P. asarifolia. Has larger, nearly white flowers, and large, kidney-shaped leaves. 12 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *a*.

P. Californica. 10 cts. each.

PULMONARIA mollis. Blue flowers in April or May. Has handsome mottled leaves. Closely allied to the genus Mertensia. Siberia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

RHEXIA Virginica (Meadow Beauty). Has bright purple flowers, in cymes, in July and August Stems 6 to 12 inches high. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *a*.

RHEUM palmatum augustum (Wild Rhubarb). 5 feet high. Flowers in leafy panicle. 25 cts. each.

R. officinale. Has smaller greenish flowers in dense spikes. Plants 8 or 10 feet high. 25 cts. each.

R. undulatum. A tall native of Siberia. 25 cts. each.

Pansies. See opposite page.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. 5 to 7 feet high; large yellow flowers, with dark brown or purple center. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

SALVIA lyrata. 10 to 20 inches high; flowers bluish purple, in a spiked raceme. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c*.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Bloodroot). Has very pretty white flowers, in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large heart-shaped leaves, which remain until nearly autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *c*.

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). Is a very pretty trailing perennial, with an abundance of rose-purple flowers. Very useful in rock-work, or to mass in the border, where a good bed will show a solid mass of color in its season. Switzerland and Italy. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c*.

SEDUM. Is a very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy and natives of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue, usually in cymes, but occasionally axillary. The following are hardy, and of easy culture on any good ground:

S. Maximowiczii. Flowers in a dense, flat, spreading cyme; yellow. Late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan. 15 cts. each. *c*. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia. 15 cts. each. *c*.

Papaver.

S. Nevii. A fine species from the south. Flowers white, forming dense tufts or mats. Fine for edging or the rock-garden. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz. *c*.

S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high. Flowers white. An interesting form. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c*.

S. spectabilis. Flowers numerous, half an inch wide; pink, in flat-topped cymes. Stems 1½ inches to a foot high. Probably a native of Japan. 25 cts. each. *c*.

S. hybridum. A low-spreading species, with yellow flowers. Fine for rock-work. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. *c*. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. acre (Mossy Stone Crop). A pretty species for rock-work; well-known and considerably used. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b*.

SILENE pumila. Low tufted, plant, good sized rose-purple flowers coming out around the base of the plant, next to the ground. 15 cts. each. *d*.

S. Virginica (Fire Pink). Flowers deep crimson, few, and loosely cymose. About a foot high. 15 cts. each. *c*.

SPIGELIA Marilandica (Maryland Pink Root). Six to 18 inches high; flowers a little more than an inch long, cardinal-red outside, yellow within. 15 cts. each. *b*.

SPIRÆA palmata elegans. A very handsome form, with white flowers and red anthers. 20c. ea. *e.*

S. Ulmaria var. aurea. 20 cts. each. *e.*

Saponaria ocymoides. (See page 22.)

S. astilboides. A handsome Japan species, somewhat resembling *S. aruncus*, but smaller. 20 cts. each. *e.*

STACHYS lanata. Flowers striped in many flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft, and woolly. A fine border plant. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

SMILACINA stellata. A foot high; dark green leaves; white flowers in a raceme; fruit striped with red. 15 cts. each. *d.*

STYLOPHORUM diphyllum (Celandine Poppy). This is rather an interesting plant, a foot or so high, and bearing, in early spring, numerous light yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *e.*

THALICTRUM minus. Yellow flowers, in drooping racemes; summer. Europe. 15 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

T. Javanicum. 20 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

T. dioicum (Early Meadow Rue). One to 2 feet high; flowers in April and May; purple. Fine delicate foliage, nice for the shady corner. 10c. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

T. occidentale. This new species from Oregon I have only recently obtained, and cannot describe. 15 cts. each. *c.*

T. polygonum (Tall Meadow Rue). A stately plant, when growing to best advantage; flowers white, foliage rather handsome. 20 cts. each. *c.*

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. Is a member of the pea family; 2 feet high, with bright yellow flowers. 25 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 10 cts.

T. montana. Is not so showy as the former. Its flowers are yellow. 15 cts. each. *d.* Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

TIARELLA cordifolia (Foam Flower). A handsome plant in the leaf or flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, on stems well above the foliage. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

TRADESCANTIA Virginica (Spiderwort). Is a good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower). Is a very good genus of hardy plants, with early spring flowers. They like moisture and thin shade. *b.*

T. Asiaticus. Has dark yellow flowers, and attains a height of 18 inches. Siberia. 15 cts. each. *b.*

T. Europæus (Golden Ball). Is one of the best, and can be relied upon to do well in any good ground. Flowers pale yellow. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *b.*

T. giganteus. Has little larger flowers, if any, than the others. 20 cts. each. *b.*

T. laxus. A native which is shorter, with paler, but earlier flowers, and is quite desirable; prefers more moisture than is necessary to satisfy the others. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. A low perennial with fine foliage; useful in the front border or for rock-work. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

TRILLIUM (American Wood Lily, Indian Shamrock, or Three-leaved Nightshade). Early flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant.

T. cernuum. Has a small, nodding white flower, followed by a large red-berried fruit. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

T. erectum. Is the common purple-flowered kind, one of the first in bloom. 15c. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

T. erectum var. album. Has white flowers; almost as fine as *T. grandiflorum*, with better and more durable foliage. It is a large, strong species. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to one hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring, and liking shade. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *b.*

TRILLIUM sessile. Has purplish flowers; of no special merit, but its large, mottled green leaves are handsome and very durable, and make it one of the best. 15 cts. each. *b.*

T. sessile Californicum. Has white flowers, and is a fine plant. 15 cts. each. *b.*

T. nivale. Is the smallest of the species here mentioned, and comes into flower first; flowers small, white. 20 cts. each. *b.*

T. petiolatum. Is a purple-flowered species from Oregon. Its name comes from the long petioles of the leaf, which are quite striking. It is quite hardy, and the foliage durable. A good plant for shady situations. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

T. erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). White flowers with purple stripes. 10c. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

T. recurvatum. A western species, with brown-purple flowers and green leaves blotched with white. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

T. stylosum. A southern species of much worth; pale rose flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

UVULARIA grandiflora (Bellwort). 10 to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

VERBASCUM Chaixii (Nettle-leaved Mullein). Flowers yellow or white; plants 3 feet high. Central and southern Europe. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

V. Phœniceum. Very pretty free-growing perennials, 2 feet high; flowers purple or white. 20 cts. each. *d.*

V. nigrum (Dark Mullein). Handsome bright yellow flowers. Plant 2 feet high. Western Asia. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.* Seeds 5 cts. per pkt.

VIOLA Canadensis. The Canadian white Violet is one of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

V. pedata (Bird's foot Violet). Handsome purple-blue flowers. Likes a sandy soil. 10 cts each, $1 per doz. *b.*

V. pedata bicolor. In this charming variety the two upper petals are deep violet or purple, and have a velvety surface like pansy-petals; the lower ones are plain blue, like the petals of the type. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

V. pubescens. Has yellow flowers. 15 cts. each. *b.*

V. alpestris. A delicate flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. One of the easiest to grow, and very hardy. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

V. sagittata. Has arrow-shaped leaves and good-sized purple flowers. 15 cts. each. *b.*

V. striata. 15 cts. each. *c.*

V. primulæfolia (Primrose-leaved). Light blue flowers. 10 cts. each. *b.*

V. palmata, var. cucullata. Blue flowers. 15 cts. each. *b.*

Trillium grandiflorum.

VIOLA cornuta (Horned Violet). 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

V. rostrata (Long-beaked Violet). Pale blue and violet flowers. 12 cts. each. *b.*

Veronica spicata.

V. blanda. Is the small, nearly white, sweet-scented Violet of our moist meadows. 12 cts. each. *b.*

V. canina, var. Muhlenbergii. Is a blue-flowered species about 5 inches high. 10 cts. each. *b.*

VERONICA paniculata. Amethyst-blue flowers in loose, many-flowered racemes. 3 feet high. South Europe. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *c.*

V. incana. Has racemes of light blue flowers. A low species as compared with some. Russian. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

V. spicata. Bright blue flowers, in a dense spike. Europe. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

V. gentianoides. Has pretty racemes of pale blue flowers. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

V. longifolia. 2 feet high; flowers lilac. Central Europe. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

V. longifolia subsessile. 20 cts. each. *d.*

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). 4 to 8 feet high when in flower. Leaves form a rosette at the base 1 to 2 feet long; flowers in long, branching panicles, creamy white; often 200 per plant. Is well suited to city dooryards or for the lawn. 15 cts. each. *e.*

Y. angustifolia. A handsome and hardy species, having shorter and narrower leaves. These number 100 or more in a dense, rigid rosette near the ground; flowers greenish outside, 2 to 2½ inches long; 30 to 40 in a terminal raceme. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *e.*

Hardy Terrestrial Orchids.

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. The Cypripediums, for example, are some of them—very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing well have been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot-culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well.

Treatment.

(*w.*) Plenty of moisture, in peat and loam and in the shade; answer very well for bog-plants.
(*x.*) Always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.
(*z.*) Good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale (Adam and Eve, or Putty Root). (*z.*) One of our native Orchids, which is not as showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dies down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. The flowers are borne on stems about a foot high; greenish brown, flecked with white and purple; more curious than showy. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (Stemless Lady-Slipper). (*x.*) This is another handsome native, producing flowers 2 inches in length; handsome rose. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rock-work. 15 cts. each.

C. arietinum (Ram's-head, Lady's-Slipper). (*w.*) A pretty little native of our northern swamps, growing among and under evergreens. Petals and sepals brown; lip veined with white and red. Needs well-drained, moist and sandy soil, in shade; a mixture of peat is beneficial. 20 cts. Autumn delivery.

C. candidum (Small White Lady's-Slipper). (*x.*) A rare native species, nearly a foot high, with single flowers; white and greenish white. 25 cts. each, $1.60 per doz. *b.*

C. montanum (*C. occidentale*). (*z.*) This is one of the most delicate and charming Orchids, and though not hardy here without covering, it may be easily protected by a covering of leaves. Any good garden soil which suits the common *C. pubescens* will suit this species. Flowers purple and white. 25 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *e.*

C. parviflorum (Small Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (*w*, *x*, or *z.*) One of the best native Orchids. 6 to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. Fine for permanent planting. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *b.*

Cypripedium acaule.

C. pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's-Slipper). (*w*, *x*, or *z.*) Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz. *b.*

C. spectabile (Showy Lady's-Slipper). (*w.*) This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation. Fine strong plants, that will bloom in the first year. 20 cts. each. *e.*

GOODYERA pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

LIPARIS liliifolia (Twayblade). (*z.*) 3 or 4 inches high, with light green leaves and a short raceme of purple flowers. Fine for moist, shaded banks. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *a.*

L. Lœselii. 10 cts. each. Autumn delivery.

HABENARIA ciliaris (Yellow-Fringed Orchis). One of the best American species. Bright orange flowers. Fine plants for autumn delivery. 20 cts. each. *b.*

Tender Plants.

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

Calochortus Bonplandianus.

BESSERA elegans (Mexican Coral Drop). Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, 10 to 15 per plant. Stem 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy or gravelly soil and sun. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *a.*

CALOCHORTUS Bonplandianus. This large Mexican species is one of the finest. It is quite different from the California species, because it is so late in starting in the spring. It is wintered like tigridias, in a warm, dry place, and planted about the middle of May. It produces in great profusion—often 15 or more per bulb—large, dark purple and yellow, partly drooping bell-shaped flowers, on stems of good length. The flowers keep well when cut. 10 cts. each. *a.*

C. flavus. Is a pretty Mexican species, with handsome yellow flowers. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *a.*

CANNAS. Madame Crozy. The old favorite; fine bedder; height 4 feet; foliage green; flowers crimson scarlet, with narrow border of yellow. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. *e.*

C. Florence Vaughan. One of the finest; height 4½ feet; foliage green; flowers very large, lasting; rich orange yellow, stained and spotted with crimson. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. *e.*

C. Chas. Henderson. First-class; 3½ feet high; flowers rich, fine crimson. Works well with green foliaged, light-flowering sorts, like Florence Vaughan. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. *e.*

C. Alphonse Bouvier. A remarkably fine grower, 6 to 7 feet high; dark foliage; flowers rich, brilliant crimson—very striking. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. *e.*

C. Queen Charlotte. The best yellow-edged variety; very strong grower, constant and abundant bloomer; flowers large, bright crimson, with wide border of lemon yellow on each petal. 20c. ea., $1.50 per doz. *e.*

C. Admiral Courbet. Height 3½ feet; green foliage; flowers lemon, marked with maroon. 15 cts. each, $1.20 per doz. *e.*

C. Duchesse de Mortemart. Height 4 feet; foliage green; flowers yellow, heavily spotted and penciled with carmine-rose. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *e.*

DAHLIA variabilis. Flowers double; of various shades. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

GLADIOLUS. White and Light. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *e.* **Scarlet or Red,** 4 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz. *e.* **Pink and Rose,** 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. *e.* **Yellow and Orange,** 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. *e.* **Striped and Variegated,** 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. *e.* **All Colors Mixed,** 30 cts. per doz., $1.60 per 100. *c.*

MILLA biflora (Mexican Star-flower). A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. Flowers waxy white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide; durable, slightly fragrant. 8c. each, 50c. per doz. *a.*

Dwarf Canna.

TRITONIA CROCOSMIFLORA. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *d.*

T. Pottsii. 8 cts. each. *d.*

TIGRIDIA (Tiger-Flower). Is a Mexican plant of great beauty. The individual blooms are of short duration, but they continue to come for a long time, so that a dozen bulbs or so will give a continuous display for many days. Winter in a dry, warm place.

T. Van Houttei. Two or 3 feet high, with 10 to 60 purple and lilac flowers 1½ inches wide, in long succession; the greatest bloomer of any bulbous plant I ever saw. The flowers are not striking on account of their color, but upon examination they are very beautiful, and are borne in great abundance until killed by frost. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. *a.*

T. pavonia, Scarlet. Has deep scarlet flowers. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. *a.*

T. pavonia conchiflora. Has nankeen-yellow flowers. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. *a.*

T. pavonia aurea. New, with golden yellow flowers. 8 cts. each. *a.*

T. pavonia, White. Has white flowers, spotted within. 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz. *a.*

T. pavonia liliacea. Has crimson-magenta flowers; very beautiful. Pavonia Tigridias are a source of constant and charming surprises. The silken, airy flowers are fresh every morning, and one seems to discover new and brilliant tints and markings in them every day. A fine old clump opens dozens of unique blossoms daily, and keeps up the display a long while. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz. *a.*

Tritonia Crocosmiflora.

Tigridia.

Gladiolus. (See opposite page.)

Camptosorus rhizophyllus, or Walking-Leaf.
(See opposite page)

Hardy Ferns.

We are told that there are about 2,500 species of Ferns in the whole world, but when we learn how few of this large number are found in cold countries, in localities subject to the low degrees of temperature that our New England states are, we see at once that it is only a small portion that can ever be of value here for outdoor culture. But of this comparative few, many are very fine decorative species, and with 40 to 45 kinds to choose from, a very good showing may be had of Ferns that can be established in many places where nothing now grows. They like shade, and where grass cannot be made to live for want of light, these handsome foliage plants often thrive. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them all in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had; a well-decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a very proper place for many Ferns. Indeed it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

Aspidium Filix-mas.

ADIANTUM pedatum, or Maiden-Hair Fern. Is one of the most popular species of hardy sorts, and a larger number are in cultivation than of any other herein offered. It makes a good pot plant, and in fact is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade, and also in the sun. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *c.*

ASPIDIUM aculeatum, var. Braunii. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. *c.*

A. acrosticlioides (Christmas, or Dagger Fern). Is a widely known species, not only in cultivation, but its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and is about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. 15 cts. each., $1 per doz. *c.*

A cristatum. Is a small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c. *d.*

ASPIDIUM cristatum, var. Clintonianum. Is a much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum* It attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade. 15 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *c.*

A. Boottii. I have a good opinion of this Fern as one to be depended upon in more varieties of soil than most species. It is a handsome plant, and attains 2 feet or more when in good, moist soil. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *d.*

A. Filix-mas. Is a large, well-shaped Fern, fronds growing in a circle, like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best. 25 cts. each. *c.*

A. Goldianum (Goldie's Wood Fern). Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well drained, loamy soil is good for it. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*.

A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. Nice for the rockery or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

Aspidium spinulosum.

A. munitum. Comes from the Pacific coast, and much resembles in outline the Christmas Fern. It is not so valuable as a hardy species as that, but may be grown with good success in New England, if sheltered from the warm winter weather by a light covering of hay or straw. 20 cts. each. *d.*

A. Noveboracense. Is of medium size and of more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

A. spinulosum. With its var. *A. intermedium*, makes a fine plant for any corner where it may be made to grow. Its fronds are a foot and a half high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome. 12 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *c.*

A. spinulosum, var. dilatatum. Is a wider form; from the mountains. 25 cts. each. *c.*

A. thelypteris. Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. Is a fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often attaining a height of 3 feet. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *c.*

Asplenium ebeneum.

A. ebeneum. Is usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow evergreen fronds, and found on rocky soil. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

A. Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any of our common Ferns. 1 to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade or sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. 15 cts' each, $1 per doz. *c.*

A. thelypteroides (Common Silver Spleenwort). Attains a height of 3 feet, and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone, if in good, moist soil. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

A. trichomanes. Is a low, delicate little Fern, 3 to 5 inches high, in dense tufts. Well suited to sheltered pockets of the rockery. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *a.*

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking Leaf). Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good, black soil, and is always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant. It does well in level culture when a rightly prepared soil can be furnished, and is always moist. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *c.* See illustration on page 30.

CHEILANTHES vestita. Is a pretty Fern, 6 to 12 in. high. 15c. each, $1.25 per doz. *b.*

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. Is commonly called Bladder Fern. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. It is widest at the bottom and tapers to a narrow point at the top. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

Osmunda regalis.

C. fragilis. Is a very frail little Fern, common on the face of dry cliffs. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *b.*

CRYPTOGRAMME acrostichoides. An Oregon Fern that has proved quite hardy here with a thin covering to shield it from the winter sun. It is a pretty plant, about 3 inches high. 12 cts. each, $1.10 per doz. *b.*

DICKSONIA pilosiuscula (Hay-scented Fern). Is very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). Does well in a good, moist, sandy loam outside, but in many soils it will fail, and when it has been set where it seems not to thrive, it had better be taken in and treated to pot culture. 25 cts. each. *d.*

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). Is a common plant in moist ground, and, though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it as good as many others. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

O. struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). Is one of the most stately and best for cultivation. Not rarely 4 feet high, and with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frosts kill the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand a considerable moisture if no stagnation comes from it. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

OSMUNDA. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing ferns, which, when established in the right soil and location, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. Claytoniana*, but with good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefits come from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds will appear.

O. regalis (Royal Fern). 15 cts. each, $1.30 per doz.

O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

O. Claytoniana (Clayton's Flowering Fern). 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

PELLÆA gracilis. Needs limestone in soil and shade. A delicate little Fern, and must have careful treatment in the way of imitating its natural surroundings in order to succeed. 15 cts. each. *a.*

PHEGOPTERIS polypodioides (Common Beech Fern). Common in mountainous regions where it has moisture and partial shade. It is a pretty plant, with smaller fronds than the Hexagon Fern, and spreads faster, but it is not so easily established. 15 cts. each, $1.30 per doz. *b.*

P. hexagonoptera (Hexagon Beech Fern). Has broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. It grows in any good moist soil where it will not get too dry when a drouth comes. It should have a light covering in winter to prevent being killed by sudden changes. 12 cts. each, $1.15 per doz. *b.*

P. dryopteris (Oak Fern). Smallest of the three Beech Ferns, and a handsome little plant. Delights in rotten wood, and is often found on rotten logs in damp shade. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). Is a handsome evergreen species, which grows on rocky cliffs, not too dry but with a little sun. 12 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare (Hart's Tongue). Is found in only one or two places in the United States, but in England and other portions of Europe it is quite common. It does very well here, and will attain a good size in moist, loamy soil. 25 cts. each. *d.*

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Grows on dry, exposed rocks. It forms large tufts, and is a pretty Fern. It grows only 5 to 6 inches high. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *d.*

W. obtusa. Has fronds a little wider than *W. ilvensis.* Easily managed. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

WOODWARDIA Virginica (Virginian Chain Fern). Grows in wet bogs and swamps. Needs more moisture than most Ferns. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. *e.*

W. angustifolia (Netted Chain Fern). 12 to 18 inches high. 25 cts. each. *d.*

Collection of Hardy Ferns, My Selection. Twelve distinct species, suited to rock-work; one of each, $1.25; two of each, $2; six of each, $5. Twelve distinct species of taller-growing kinds, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, $1.25; two of each, $2; six of each, $5.

Roses.

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed, and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 40 cts. each.

Rosa Carolina (Swamp or Bog Rose). *R. blanda* and *R. lucida*. 10 cts. each. I can supply 50 or more good nursery-grown plants of *Rosa Carolina* for hedge purposes, of flowering size at 5 cts. each. It is very hardy and does well on any good garden soil, or in the bog.

R. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Rose). Double; has a rich, spicy fragrance. 15 cts. each.

R. multiflora. 15 cts. each.

R. alpina. 35 cts. each.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, showy flowers of a bright, velvety crimson shade; very handsome and rich in color. 40 cts. each.

Madame Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 40 cts. each.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear, deep rose; very double and full, and probably the largest of its class. 40 cts. each.

Magna Charta. Handsome pink, large, fragrant and hardy. 35 cts. each.

Marchioness of Londonderry. A very fine, large, double, white, hardy Rose of great beauty. One of the best Roses. 50 cts. each.

Maman Cochet. Tender. A beautiful pink, thoroughbred Rose. 30 cts. each.

Dawson. 30 cts. each.

Rugosa rubra. Flowers single; good size; foliage distinct. 25 cts. each.

Rugosa alba. 25 cts. each.

Rubiginosa (Sweetbrier, or Eglantine). Handsome, single Rose flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant, which makes it popular. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

Wichuraiana. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 35 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

Ulrich Brunner. A bright, cherry-red Rose. 35 cts. each.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 45 cts. each.

Russell's Cottage. Flowers dark crimson; very double and full; a great bloomer. 45 cts. each.

Anna Maria. Flowers double, in clusters; rosy carmine, shaded pink. 45 cts. each.

Gloire de Dijon. Very double, in clusters; pinkish buff, shaded deeper pink; a fine Rose. 40 cts. each.

Crimson Rambler. Glowing crimson flowers and dark, glossy foliage. 50 cts. each.

Rosa Blanda. 10 cts. each.

Prairie Belle. This is one of the hardiest and most beautiful Climbing Roses. Its flowers are large, globular, very double, and a beautiful bright pink. 15 cts. each.

Queen of Belgians. 25 cts. each.

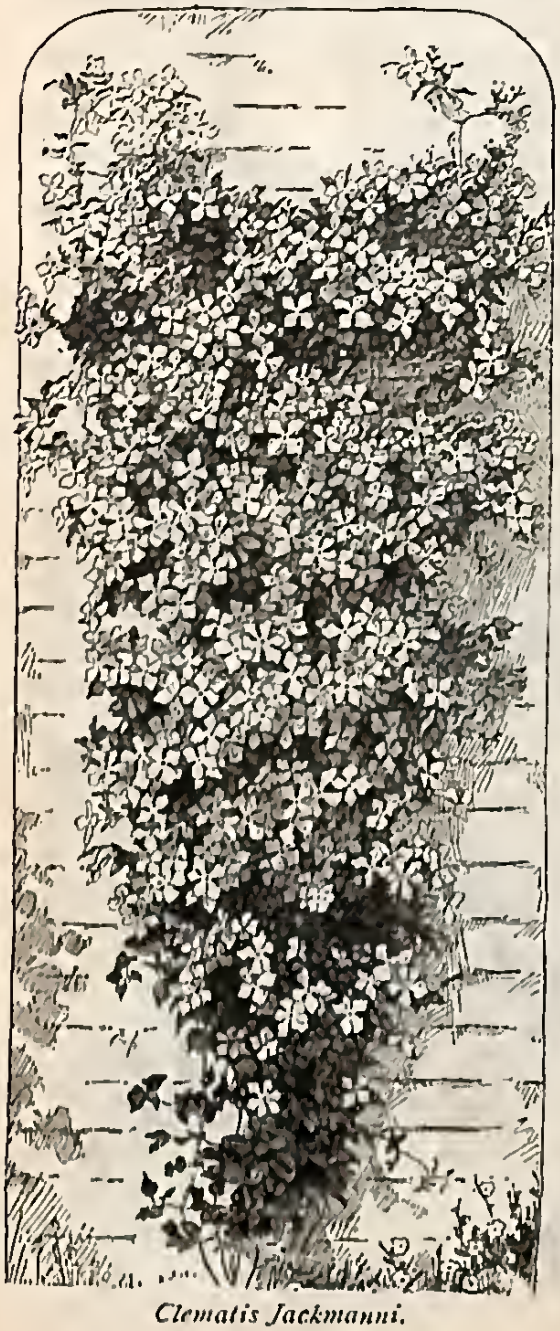
Dundee Rambler. 20 cts. each.

Rosa rugosa.

A Branch of Bittersweet, Celastrus scandens.

Vines, Trailers and Climbers.

ADLUMIA cirrhosa (Climbing Fumitory, or Mountain Fringe). Is a handsome climbing biennial, with a great profusion of pale rose-colored flowers. Although a biennial, it will, in favored situations, self-sow so as to be continuous. It makes a pretty showing, twining over low shrubbery or a trellis. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *e.* Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.



Clematis Jackmanni.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine). This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

A. Veitchii (Boston, or Japan Ampelopsis). Clings closely to wood or stonework; colors beautifully in autumn. 15 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe, purple and green. 25 cts. each. *e.*

APIOS tuberosa (Wild Bean). A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. *a.*

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining shrub, which needs to be covered in winter. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz. *e.*

BIGNONIA grandiflora. A very attractive plant, which produces large, trumpet-shaped, reddish yellow flowers in great abundance. Good, strong roots, that bloomed last year. 20 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bittersweet). A handsome twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome, orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz. *e.*

CLEMATIS crispa. This is a southern species, with large, light purple or lavender flowers. One of the best. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

C. coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. 15c. each, 2 for 25 cts. *e.*

C. vitalba (White Vine). Sometimes called Traveler's Joy. Flowers white, sweet-scented; fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and western Asia. 15c. each, 2 for 25c.

C. viticella (Vine Bower). Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. 20 cts. each. *e.*

C. Jackmanni. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus; is the showiest and handsomest of all. 40 cts. each. *e.*

C. Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). 15c. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

CLEMATIS graveolens. A small, hardy, climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow blooming Clematis. 15 cts. each. *e.*

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white, fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each. *d.*

C. Pitcheri. 15c. each, $1 per doz.

C. viorna (Leather-flower). Flowers are large, drooping, purple-yellow inside. A hardy native. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *e.*

DIOSCOREA villosa (Wild Yam). Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15c. each, 2 for 25c. *e.*

SHORTIA galacifolia. This fine creeping evergreen has but recently been introduced. The leaves are roundish, slightly notched and shiny; dark green stems, creeping just below the surface of the soil. Flowers white, about an inch wide. Needs light, sandy soil, with plenty of peat mixed in, and thin shade. 15 cts. each. *d.*

LONICERA Belgica (Belgian Honeysuckle). 20c. each, 2 for 35c.

L. punicea. 25 cts. each.

L. Halleana. 25 cts. each.

L. flava. 20 cts. each.

L. parviflora. 25 cts. each.

LYCIUM Chinensis (Chinese Matrimony Vine). 10 cts. each.

MENISPERMUM Canadensis (Moon Seed). A climbing, woody vine, nice for damp, shaded places. 15 cts. each, $1.10 per doz.

MITCHELLA repens (Partridge Berry). A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish, evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

RUBUS hispidus. Running Swamp Blackberry. 10 cts. each.

TECOMA (Bignonia) radicans (Trumpet Creeper). This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

VINCA minor cœrulea (Periwinkle). Pretty little half-shrubby plant, prostrate stems and dark evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Lonicera Halleana.

VITIS cordifolia. Nice, small plants. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

V. riparia (Common Frost Grape). Fine for covering unsightly objects. 10 cts. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

WISTARIA Chinensis (Chinese Kidney Bean Tree). Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each.

W. magnifica. Flowers odorous, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long; light blue. 15 cts. each.

W. frutescens. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

Shrubs and Trees.

We do not charge for boxing and packing when the stock ordered is less than 4 feet, if the order amounts to $3 and more. But for taller stock, and for less than $3 worth, we must charge the actual cost. If stock is to be shipped in a box we must make the box; if it is to be put into a light bale for express it requires not only considerable time but burlap to cover. The charges will cover only actual cost, which will not be over 75 cts. per bale, or actual cost for lumber and time for making, if a box is required. For stock less than 4 feet long we can buy boxes quite reasonably, so that on such orders we do not charge for packing. We pack all such stock in such a manner as to insure its reaching its destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Though we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We will not agree to replace stock when ordered so late.

All Good, Healthy Nursery-Grown Stock.

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). 1 ft. 15 cts. each.

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Fine evergreen. 15 to 24 inches. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

ACER campestre. Common Maple of Britain. Plants 2 feet. 15 cts. each.

A. Pennsylvanicum (*A. striatum*) (Striped Maple). A small and tender tree, with striped bark. 4 to 5 feet. 20 cts. each.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each.

A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple). 6 to 7 feet. 30 cts. each, 4 for $1.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). A tall shrub, which forms good-sized clumps. 3 to 4 feet. 20c. each.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). A very ornamental species; quite hardy, and a rapid grower. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each; 2 feet, 15 cts. each.

A. negundo (Box Elder). Attains a height of 40 feet. Is quite hardy and a very ornamental tree. 4 to 6 feet. 35 cts. each.

A. rubrum (Red Maple or Scarlet Maple). A pretty native species, which thrives in damp soil. 4 to 6 feet. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per oz.

A. Tataricum (Tartarian Maple). A very pretty tree, which attains a height of 20 feet. One of the first to open its leaves in spring. Plants, 2 feet. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum (Horse-Chestnut). 18 inches. 15 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

AILANTUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 6 feet. 25 cts. each.

ARALIA spinosa (Hercules' Club). 20 cts. each.

AZALEA nudiflora. A handsome native shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome, and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

A. viscosa (White Honeysuckle). Grown 4 to 10 feet high; white flowers. 25 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Azalea calendulacea.

A. calendulacea (Flame-colored). Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

A. Vaseyi. A new and fine species from the Southern Alleghanies. Fine, established plants. 30 cts. each.

A. arborescens. 35 cts. each.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. This charming little evergreen is only 10 to 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 15c. each, 2 for 25c., $1.25 per doz. *c.*

A. arborea. 20 cts. each.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Shad-bush). A very ornamental tree, sometimes 30 feet high, with a profusion of white flowers, in racemes, in early spring. 20 cts. each.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. Carolina. For plants, 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz.

BERBERIS Newberti. 2 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each.

B. Thunbergii. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). 15 inches. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

B. vulgaris purpurea. Purple-leaved form. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). 5 to 7 feet high. 30 cts. each.

B. nigra (Birch). 6 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each.

B. papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch). 6 feet. 50 cts. each.

B. lenta (Sweet or Aromatic Birch). 3 to 5 feet. 20c. each.

B. populifolia. 4 to 6 feet. 20 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

BIRCH (Cut-leaved Weeping). 6 to 7 feet. 50 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Carolina Allspice). 25 cts. each.

CASSANDRA calyculata (Leather Leaf). 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush). A pretty shrub with white flowers. Nice for moist or wet ground. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas Tree). A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. Good plants, 25 cts. each.

CHAMÆCERASUS grandiflorus roseus. Plants, 2 feet, 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). 20 cts. each.

CORNUS circinata (Round-leaved Cornel). Nice shrubs, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

C. paniculata (Panicled Cornel). 15 cts. each.

C. Sibirica. Handsome, light red bark. 25 cts. each.

Diervilla rosea.

C. sanguinea (Dogberry). Branches pale purple. Flowers greenish white. Europe and northwestern Asia. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier). This shrub has bright, reddish purple bark, which makes it attractive in the winter. Forms large clumps. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz.

C. florida (Flowering Dogwood). 25 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., $1.35 per doz.

C. sericea (Silky Cornel). 1 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

CORCHORUS Japonicus (*Kerria Japonica*). Is a low shrub with green bark, pretty foliage and small yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

C. Japonicus, Double. 15 cts. each.

C. Japonicus variegatus. 15 cts. each.

C. Japonicus alba. Has white flowers. 15 cts. each.

CEANOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea). Low. 1 to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz. *e.*

C. ovatus. Fine for dry sandy, or gravelly soil. 35 cts. each.

CLETHRA acuminata. 30 cts. each.

CYTISUS capitatus. Flowers yellow, numerous at the ends of the branches. Europe. Not very hardy. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

C. purpureus. A low, hardy shrub with pretty purple flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25c., $1.35 per doz.

CARAGANA Sibirica. 2 to 3 feet. 15 cts. each, $1.35 per doz.

CATALPA Kæmpferi. 5 to 7 feet. 50 cts. each.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A handsome flowering shrub. 15 cts. each.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). 15 cts. each.

C. Japonica atrosanguinea plena. 25 cts. each.

DEUTZIA gracilis. 1 to 2 feet. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

D. crenata. Grows 4 to 8 feet. Japan. Flowers white, in raceme-like panicles. A handsome shrub. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. Plants 1 ft., 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

DESMODIUM Japonicum. 1 to 2 feet high. 25 cts. each.

DAPHNE Mezereum (Spurge Flax). A slender deciduous shrub. Flowers distributed over the branches in threes. Europe. 25 cts. each. *c.*

DIERVILLA rosea (*Weigela rosea*). Is a handsome Chinese shrub of much beauty, with rose or white flowers in spring. 25 cts. each.

D. Lavallei. 25 cts. each.

D. trifida (Fly Honeysuckle). Is a common low shrub with yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

FAGUS ferruginea purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech). 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. The few yellow flowers are scattered on slender branches. A graceful shrub. It does well either as a climber against a wall, or treated as a bush in open shrubbery. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

F. viridissima. Flowers yellow, a native of Japan. 20 cts. each, $1.35 per doz.

F. Fortunei. 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts., $1.35 per doz.

GENISTA tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and northwest Asia. 15 cts. each, 3 for 30 cts. *d.*

HALESIA tetraptera (Snowdrop or Silver Bell). A small tree with drooping, white flowers and large ovate-lanceolate leaves. Plants 2 to 3 feet high. 20 cts. each.

HAMAMELIS Virginica (Witch Hazel). A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2 feet. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cents.

HYDRANGEA arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Flowers white, with an agreeable odor, in flat corymbs. A strong, vigorous, handsome shrub. About 4 feet high. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

H. paniculata. Good plants, 3 years old. 15 cts. each.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Plants 4 years old, at 25 cts. each.

ILEX verticillata (Winterberry). A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome, scarlet fruit, which remains on the bush nearly all winter. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz.

I. lævigata. 15 cts. each.

JUGLANS nigra. Black Walnut, 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

J. cinerea. Butternut, 2 feet, 20 cts. each.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana (Red Cedar). 1½ to 2 feet. 20 cts. each.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. Height 3 feet. 25 cts. each.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). Flowers yellow, in simple, pendulous racemes. Southern France to Hungary. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each.

LONICERA ciliata (Fly Honeysuckle). Height, 2 to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia (Swamp Honeysuckle). Height, 2 to 5 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 25 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz.

L. Tatarica. Fine clumps, 50 cts. each. Second size, 25 cts.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. Called California Privet, but is a native of Japan; one of the best, because its handsome foliage stays on so late. Plants, 2 feet high, 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

L. vulgare. Common Privet of Europe and North Africa. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 15c. ea., $1.25 per doz.

LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). About a foot high, with pretty cymes of white flowers and woolly leaves. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.25 per doz.

LARIX Americana (Larch). A slender tree, with heavy, close-grained wood. 3 feet. 15 cts. each, $1.30 per doz.

LYCIUM Europeum. An erect spiny shrub. Flowers pale violet. 15 cts. each.

MYRICA gale (Sweet Gale). Good, established plants. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. 15 cts. each.

PICEA nigra (Black Spruce). 1 foot. 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

P. rubra (Common Mountain Spruce.) 1 foot. 15 cts. each.

PINUS strobus (White Pine). 20 inches. 25 cts. each.

P. rigida (Pitch Pine). Height, 2 feet. 45 cts. each.

P. inops (Jersey, or Scrub Pine). Stocky plants, 8 inches high. 25 cts. each.

POPULUS pyramidalis (Lombardy Poplar). 5 to 8 feet. 25 cts.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Height, 2 feet. Fine clumps, 20 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

PRUNUS Americana (Wild Horse Plum). 15 to 30 inches. 15 cts. each.

P. Virginiana (Choke Cherry). 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each.

PTELEA trifoliata (Shrubby Trefoil, or Hop-tree). 2 to 3 feet. 20 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per oz.

PYRUS arbutifolia (Chokeberry). A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

P. (Sorbus) aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). 20 cts. each.

P. Americana (American Mountain Ash). 20 cts. each.

QUERCUS rubra (Red Oak). 2 to 3 feet. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). A pretty shrub in cultivation. 4 feet high, bearing numerous dark purple flowers and large green leaves. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

RHUS aromatica (Dwarf Sumac). A rather handsome, low, straggling shrub, 2 feet high, found naturally on rocky terraces. 15 cts. each.

R. copallina. 20 cts. each.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). 3 feet. Nice plants, 25 cts. each, 3 for 50 cts.

R. glabra. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

RHODODENDRON maximum. 18 inches. 40 cts. each, 2 for 75 cts.

R. punctatum. 18 inches. 25 cts. each.

RHODORA Canadensis. Flowers showy, rose-purple, appearing before the leaves. A low, shrub, which forms large clumps. Likes moisture and peat. 25 cts. each. *e.*

RHAMNUS alnifolius. 25 cts. each. *d.*

STAPHYLEA trifolia (Bladder Nut). 25 cts. each.

SHEPHERDIA Canadensis. 25 cts. each.

SAMBUCUS racemosa (Red-berried Elder). 20 cts. each.

SPIRÆA opulifolia. A fine, vigorous shrub, with handsome foliage and white flowers, in flat heads. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz.

S. Douglasii. An Oregon species, with fine rosy flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

S. opulifolia aurea. 25 cts. each.

S. ariæfolia. 15 inches. 12 cts. each.

S. prunifolia. Double. 15 cts. each.

Viburnum plicatum.

S. trilobata. 9 inches; handsome little shrub. 15 cts. each.

S. salicifolia (Meadow Sweet). 15 cts. each.

S. Van Houttei. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1.30 per doz.

S. Billardi. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus pauciflorus (Snowberry). This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., 25 for $1.25. *d.*

SYRINGA Josikæa. 25 cts. each.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). 15 cts. each.

S. Emodi. 25 cts. each.

TAXUS Canadensis (Ground Hemlock). A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in moist soil; but will not thrive in the sun. 15c. each, $1.25 per doz.

TILIA Europæa (European Linden). 3 feet. 15 cts. each.

TSUGA Canadensis (Common Hemlock). 18 to 24 inches. 25 cts. each, $1.35 per doz.

THUJA orientalis. Not very hardy north. 20 cts. each.

ULMUS campestris. 3 feet. 15 cts. each.

VIBURNUM cassinoides. 3 feet. 20 cts. each.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). 20 cts. each.

V. opulus flore-pleno (Snowball). 2 feet. 20 cts. each.

V. opulus (High Cranberry Bush). Flowers in good-sized white cymes; red fruit. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., $1 per doz.

V. pubescens. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz.

V. acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). Strong plants. 35 cts. each.

VIRGILIA lutea. 15 cts. each.

Philadelphus. (See opposite page.)

A Pond of White Water Lilies.

The Bog and Water Garden.

In planting Water Lilies and most other aquatics, a good, rich soil should be provided, if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For Sarracenias, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Water Lilies and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunk in the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog-plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy soil, better results can be obtained by adding 6 inches of peat as a top-dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog-plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog-plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or small shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog-shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them. Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Alnus incana*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifola* and *Rhodora Canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. sericea*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds, along brooks, etc., are *Clematis Virginica* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower and Woodbine.

Bog and Aquatic Plants.

Aquatics marked with a star (*) after a name—no seeds of these.

ACORUS Calamus (Sweet Flag). The long, light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Is a bog-plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. Height 2 to 4 feet. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., 25 for $1.25. *d.*

A. Calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Does well in either moist or dry soils. A fine variegated plant. 20 cts. each. *d.*

ALISMA plantago. 15 cts. each.

CALLA palustris (Water Arum, or American Calla). This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated Calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil. 12 cts. each, 2 for 20 cts. *d.* (See opposite page.)

CALTHA palustris* (Marsh Marigold). Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., 25 for 90 cts.

C. palustris flore pleno. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

DIONÆA muscipula (Venus' Fly-Trap). A most interesting little carniverous plant from the wet, sandy regions of North Carolina. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

IRIS pseudo-acorus (Yellow Iris, or Water Flag). Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange-yellow. Stems stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and western Asia. A fine bog plant. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.* Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt

HELONIAS bullata. When not used as a bog plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers. 25 cts. each. *d.*

NUPHAR advena* (Yellow Pond Lily). Flowers yellow. Leaves large, with a deep sinus. 20 cts. each.

N. luteum. Flowers yellow, slightly scented, a little above the water. Leaves 8 to 12 inches across, deeply two-lobed at the base. 20 cts. each.

NYMPHÆA alba* (European White Water Lily). Flowers 4 to 6 inches wide, white, scentless. Leaves deeply cordate, entire, smooth. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts.

N. odorata (Sweet-scented Water Lily). Flowers white, often tinged with red; sweet-scented. A beautiful hardy species; one of the best for our cool northern waters. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cents. *c.*

N. reniformis* (Tuber-bearing). Leaves reniform, orbicular, 8 to 15 inches wide; flowers white, 4 to 7 inches wide, faintly but deliciously sweet scented. Root-stalks creeping, bearing oblong tubers. 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts. *c.*

PELTANDRA Virginica (Water Arum). A good bog plant, with long petioled, calla-like leaves and greenish flowers. 15 cts. each. *c.*

PONTEDERIA cordata (Pickerel Weed). An interesting aquatic. Grows in shallow water. Has long-petioled, heart-shaped leaves, and a dense spike of violet blue, ephemeral flowers. 25 cts. each, 2 for 40 cts. *c.*

Calla palustris. (See opposite page.)

SARRACENIA purpurea (Pitcher Plant). This handsome native of our northern bogs is one of the handsomest and probably the hardiest of Sarracenias. The leaves or pitchers are, when exposed to sunlight, of a handsome reddish purple with light green spots, 2 to 6 inches long, clustered at the base. From among them comes the naked flower stalk, 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single nodding, deep purple flower 1½ to 2 inches wide. One of the best of bog plants; also fine for pot culture. 15 cts. each, $1 per doz. *c.*

S. flava (Trumpet Leaf). Flowers yellow—often 4 to 5 inches wide. Leaves 10 to 30 inches long, yellow and purple. Plant in wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. rubra. Leaves short, dusty red at the base. Wet sand or peat. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *b.*

S. variolaris. Leaves taller and more slender than those of *S. rubra*. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts. *c.*

S. Drummondii. Fine plants for pot culture. 20 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts. *d.*

SYMPLOCARPUS fœtidus (Meadow Cabbage, or Skunk Cabbage). This plant is useful on account of its large, green foliage, and because it grows in wet boggy soil. The flower is not very showy and the plant exudes a disagreeable odor similar to that of the skunk. However, it is a fine bog plant, perfectly hardy, and easy of culture in a peaty soil. 25 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

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